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Prop.

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STYLES TO SUIT—

The young man who likes the newest cuts in clothes—the conservative man who is for dignity, the elderly man who has come to the conclusion that there is nothing like plainness and solid comfort.

Our big values are what hold our old customers and continually gains us new ones. You should investigate.

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IMPROVED UNION INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

by REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
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LESSON FOR JULY 4

DAVID IN CAMP AND COURT.

LESSON TEXT—1 Sam. 17:1-18:6. GOLDEN TEXT—David behaved himself wisely in all his ways; and the Lord was with him, and he was successful. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—1 Sam. 15:1-17:22; 18:1-19:10; PUPILARY TOPIC—David and the Giant. JUNIOR TOPIC—The Shepherd Boy—Giant—Goliath—Saul—David. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Fighting the Good Fight. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Overthrowing Modern Goliaths.

1. David in Camp (vv. 1-18).—David and his men stood encamped with other for battle the Philistines. He was a warrior among them of great strength, sought to decide the war by a combat between two selected champions. The nation whose champion was slain was to be subjected to the other.

2. The champions (vv. 4-37).—(1) Goliath of the Philistines (vv. 4-11). Note his characteristics. (2) David was a giant (vv. 12-18). Even Jonathan, who had distinguished himself at Michmash (1 Sam. 14), seems to have lacked in courage. (3) He was filled with contempt. His size, his strength, his wealth, his skill, his knowledge, all led him to believe that no evil could befall him. (4) He was boastful. Likely his reputation reminded them of a former experience when Samson, Israel's giant, brought down the temple upon the Philistines. (5) He was deluded. He openly defied the army of Israel—the people of the Most High. (6) He was contemptuous. He treated the Israelites with the utmost contempt.

3. The battle (vv. 19-37).—In the providence of God, David was sent to the camp at a time to hear the boasting of this proud and contemptuous Philistine. His three eldest brothers were in the army, and David, too, was of the same age. He had no provisions for them as well as for the captain. While talking with his brothers Goliath made his appearance. The sight of Israel's cowardice and lack of faith for God gave Goliath a thrill. He disregarded the use of means, but was careful to use means, and most particularly as to what they should be. Saul aside the untried armor of Saul, knowing that he will for him that was left by faith that which he had thought insignificant.

4. The victory (vv. 38-49).—When Goliath beheld David coming up against him he cried out, "Come to me, that I may teach you a lesson." Even Jonathan, showing that it was not merely a battle between David and Goliath, but between the true God and false gods, David hastened to meet Goliath. A stone was cast at Goliath, and it struck the earth upon his feet. David went forth in the name of the Lord of Hosts that all the earth might know that there was a God in Israel.

5. The victory (vv. 49-53).—Goliath was slain and the Philistine army routed. This victory is a prophecy of a greater one when the devil, the enemy of God, shall be broken and his army put to flight. Saul, too, was deluded. He was a giant, but he was not a man of the captain. While talking with his brothers Goliath made his appearance. The sight of Israel's cowardice and lack of faith for God gave Goliath a thrill. He disregarded the use of means, but was careful to use means, and most particularly as to what they should be. Saul aside the untried armor of Saul, knowing that he will for him that was left by faith that which he had thought insignificant.

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9. Saul jealous of David (vv. 1-11).—Saul went unto battle with Goliath out of zeal for God and true religion, not for personal glory, but he was always, though he made God his God, honored him. "Him that honoreth me, I will honor." Upon David's return from the pursuit of the Philistines he was met by a triumphant chorus of women from the city, who sang, "Saul has avenged us for his victory over our enemies. This was too much for Saul. This was but the occasion which fanned into a flame the passion which lingered in Saul's bosom.

10. Saul tries to kill David (vv. 10, 11).—This is an example of the awful tragedy which may result if we harbor envy and jealousy. Saul had prepared a place for his head, for his spirit to rest in. What he gives himself up to the indulgence of his baser passions the devil finds a place in his heart to dwell.

11. David's wise counsel (vv. 12-19).—Because Saul recognized that God had departed from him and that David might increase while he must decrease he tried to get rid of David. He sent him from him and made him captain over his army. His envy and pride were so great, though he made God his God, that he honored him. "Him that honoreth me, I will honor." Upon David's return from the pursuit of the Philistines he was met by a triumphant chorus of women from the city, who sang, "Saul has avenged us for his victory over our enemies. This was too much for Saul. This was but the occasion which fanned into a flame the passion which lingered in Saul's bosom.

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